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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Triennial Convention at Baltimore.

The Division of Pennsylvania.

The Provincial System Proposed.

A Harmonious System Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 5, 1871.

The Episcopal Convention has spent most of the day in arranging its committees, and giving a formal reception to representatives of the church visiting the convention. The deputies of the various States, have as yet had no opportunity for conferring with each other, and little business of a character requiring consultation will be presented for a day or two to come. The committees will be able to report some matters of business after to-morrow, and the Convention will be well at work on Saturday.

The question which attracted most attention to-day came up on a motion by Mr. Judd, of Illinois, to change the method of counting the votes of dioceses. At present an evenly divided vote of a diocese results in that diocese not being counted in determining the vote of the Convention. Mr. Judd's amendment proposed, in case of such an even division, to count a half vote for both the affirmative and the negative sides of the question. Mr. Judd illustrated his objection to the present rule of counting by showing that if nineteen of the thirty-nine dioceses were agreed upon any matter, and the other twenty divided, the minority of one diocese would in the matter at issue control the church. His opinion was that, in church as in State, the majority should rule, and on this point he was met very promptly and with some warmth by Dr. Riggles, of New York, who protested against the idea of the majority ruling, and declared that minorities had rights that majorities should respect. The Deputies from North and South Carolina supported Dr. Riggles, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The questions are that a canon will be adopted admitting delegates to the General Convention from each missionary jurisdiction, such delegates to have the right to speak upon all matters affecting their districts, but no vote.

Among other important subjects ready for presentation to the Convention is the question of reorganization under what is known as the provincial system. In the first instance it may be referred to a committee, but it is expected that it will be more fully debated than by any previous gathering of the church. Bishop Whittingham, of Indiana, has the following plan to suggest: A division of the United States into eight provinces; a triennial Convention in each province, to which the annual diocesan Convention shall delegate; the General Convention to be held once in ten years, and to be composed of delegates chosen at the triennial Provincial Council. The plan further contemplates a provincial ecclesiastical court as a court of appeals from diocesan courts, and some desire to go further and give the general convention the power of a court of appeals from provincial courts. The New York delegation, under instructions, brought forward the features of the provincial system which have been adopted in that State to the notice of the Convention, to propose additions, and asked authority for further time. Their memorial was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Illinois deputies will, under instructions, present the question of the division of that State into three dioceses, and the establishment of a new *office*.

The House of Bishops to-day acted upon the request for the formation of a new diocese in Pennsylvania, granted last session, and asked for the concurrence of the House as a matter of form. The House referred this to a committee, but the division will undoubtedly be made. The new diocese will comprise all that part of Pennsylvania outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks. The name has not yet been decided upon.

The limited consultations which have been possible among deputies are believed to show that strenuous efforts will be made on all sides to insure harmony, and to keep as many features of disagreement in the church as possible in the background. It is regarded as safe to say that the Radical Committee of the House of Bishops will so far act upon the question submitted to the last convention as to recommend any positive action upon the questions at issue.

By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, October 5.—The Episcopal Convention reassembled at the usual hour this morning. Rev. Dr. Craik in the chair. The several standing committees were announced by the President.

Committee of Canons of Clerical Delegates—Rev. Drs. Adams, Connecticut; Haight, New York; Watson, North Carolina; Howe, Pennsylvania; Paddock, Long Island; Vinton, Massachusetts; Gallaugh, Georgia; and Lay Delegates—Messrs. Fish, New York; Fogg, Tennessee; Sheffley, Virginia; Burgwin, Pittsburgh, and Barbe, North Carolina.

Committee on State of the Church—Dr. Van Dusen, Central New York; Dr. Hanson, Alabama; J. Hubbard, Albany; J. W. Brotherton, California; T. G. Cottell, Delaware; J. J. Scott, Florida; F. W. Bradshaw, Connecticut; Judge Black, Clark and George S. Chase, Illinois; Benjamin S. Franklin, Maryland; Charles H. Seymour, Iowa; J. C. Lee, Kansas; E. S. Perkins, Kentucky; Dr. Hastings, Long Island; C. L. Leffingwell, Maine; Dr. Hutton, Maryland; Dr. Hubbard, Massachusetts; Judge Wilmarth, Michigan; Dr. Weis, Minnesota; Dr. Crane, Mississippi; Dr. Berkeley, Missouri; Dr. Ames, New Hampshire; Dr. Abercrombie, New Jersey; Dr. Alfred Beach, New York; Dr. Gardner, North Carolina; Dr. Hubbard, Ohio; Dr. Hall, Pennsylvania; Dr. John Scarborough, Pittsburgh; Dr. Seymour, Rhode Island; Dr. Stand, South Carolina; D. Wheat, Tennessee; B. A. Rogers, Texas; Dr. Howard, Vermont; Dr. Andrews, Virginia; Dr. C. B. Hall, Wisconsin; Dr. Talcott, Beers, Wisconsin; John Crosdale, Eastern Maryland; and T. J. Sheridan, Nebraska.

A resolution was adopted that the sessions be continuous from ten A. M. to three P. M.

At noon Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, Lord Bishop of Litchfield; Right Rev. Dr. Venable, Bishop of Nassau; Very Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester; Rev. Dr. Edwardes, Vicar of Trenehan; Rev. C. H. Ives, Vicar of Wolverhampton, with several others of the English clergy who are here, were presented to the Convention.

A message from the House of Bishops announced their consent to the formation of a new diocese within the diocese of Pennsylvania, to be composed of all that part of said diocese outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Berks. Referred to the Committee on Dioceses.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1871. 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen decidedly since Wednesday afternoon, at the Southern stations, and the area of low barometer in the Northwest has moved rapidly eastward, being now central north of the lower lakes. Brisk southwest winds have prevailed over a short line from Mackinaw to Lake Huron, and northeast winds on Lake Superior so far as heard from. Very extensive forest fires are reported in Minnesota and Wisconsin, with smoke and haze extending to the middle and east Atlantic. A storm of the eastern Gulf is now central in southeast wind, with rain from Virginia to Georgia; its center has apparently been arrested in its progress over Florida by the high southwest winds have continued in Lower Florida; northern winds and clearing weather on the Western Gulf. Communication with Upper Michigan and Texas is still interrupted.

PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer and clearing weather with northeasterly winds will probably prevail on Friday throughout the Mississippi valley; easterly winds with rain continue on the South Atlantic coast; the low barometer on the lower lakes will probably continue to move eastward, with southerly winds and possible rains from Virginia to Massachusetts. Friday morning light local rains will very probably be experienced in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

FIRE IN YOUNGSTOWN.

A Dwelling House Destroyed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., October 5, 1871.

A small frame house in the Second ward, owned and occupied by Mr. Miller, was burned to the ground this morning. Loss, about five hundred dollars; fully covered by insurance in the Lorrilard, of New York. The fire was caused by a spark on the roof.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The jail in Laramie City, Wyoming, was invaded by a gang of horse thieves from the Black Hills Wednesday evening about seven o'clock, who with sledges, crowbars, cold chisels, &c., broke into the cells and liberated three of their companions. All made their escape into the hills.

Dr. Chronik, a well known Jewish Rabbi in Chicago, is engaged in forming a new congregation of Israelites, which will in their worship adopt the Berlin practice, and will observe the first day of the week as their Sabbath instead of Saturday. A number of leading Israelites are engaged in the movement.

Quite a sensation was created in Louisville yesterday by private dispatches from Chicago announcing that Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Louisville, had gained a suit in that city involving property amounting to one million dollars.

A special to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: A man named Mulligan, stealing a ride on the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland freight train, Wednesday night, was burned to death by his clothing taking fire from locomotive sparks.

A brother of the late C. L. Vallandigham is writing the life and epic of the deceased.

A conflagration is raging in the forests near Custar, Wood county, Ohio. The inhabitants are fleeing to places of safety.

Hannah Kipp, a farmer living about four miles north from Myerstown, Lebanon county, committed suicide Tuesday night by hanging, in his wagon shed. He bought a large farm at a high figure on Saturday, and is supposed to have caused temporary insanity.

Two deaths from yellow fever in Charleston yesterday.

A fire in Burlington, Iowa, last night destroyed $80,000 worth of property.

Prairie fires are doing great damage in the vicinity of Yankton, Dakotah.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 5, 1871.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamship New York, from Bremen.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

From the Battery to its northern terminus, was sold to-day by James M. Miller, auctioneer, for the sum of $750,000, to James A. Cowing, trustee for all the bondholders. The road was sold by order of the referee to pay off a mortgage.

AN IRATE JUDGE.

During the trial in the general sessions, a number inspector named William Demarest, summoned especially by Recorder Hackett, was questioned as to whether he was the author of a letter in the *Sun* bearing his signature, and in which the Recorder and District Attorney are unfavorably criticised, and corruption in being influenced by politicians to adjourn the trial of that case. The witness declined to answer, and the Recorder branded him as a malignant, lying scoundrel, and turned him off the stand.

The People's Monthly.

The October number of this enterprising journal has made its appearance, and fully sustains the reputation which previous numbers have acquired. The literary matter is wholesome and interesting, the illustrations—particularly the engraving of the Humboldt Monument, and the full page interior view of the Allegheny Observatory—are excellent, and the typographical appearance is decidedly good. It will unquestionably meet with a large sale.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Rumored Collapse of the Syndicate.

Attempt to Get up Another Black Friday.

Change of Venue in the Wharton Case

Sentence of Hodge Very Severe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 5, 1871.

Exciting but Unfounded Rumors.

There have been wild rumors afloat here to-day relative to the collapse of the syndicate. The story has run that Assistant Secretary Richardson wrote a letter to Secretary Boutwell, stopping further shipment of bonds, as the European subscribers have failed to liquidate their subscriptions. On inquiry to-night, Secretary Boutwell authorizes the absolute denial of these rumors, and further states they pretend to affect the five per cent. bonds. He says it is true that the further shipment of bonds has been stopped, but it is only because the syndicate already have twenty millions in hand, and do not wish to run upon the convention.

The credentials of the delegation were then read, together with the names of the delegates. Mr. Tilden said that the object of the gentlemen appearing before the Council had been accomplished. He was proceeding to review the action of the Convention, when he was called to order as speaking on no question. Mr. Tilden said he was about to make a question, and on being pressed, moved to proceed with the nomination of a State ticket.

Some confusion ensued, but order was preserved, when Mr. Tilden denounced Tammany, and declared he would vote against any candidate for the Legislature made by that organization. If this was impracticable he would resign his position as Chairman of the State Committee and retire to his plundered fellow-sufferers. [Applause.]

The motion to proceed to the nomination was carried. Magnus Gross was nominated for Secretary of State, but the reform delegation, of which he was a member, said they would prefer not to have any of their members on the ticket. Cheers.] Diedrich Willers then received the nomination for Secretary of State. A. V. Nichols receided the nomination of the Convention for Comptroller; Wm. H. Bristol was named for Treasurer. The name of Mr. O'Connor was presented for Attorney General. Several stated that he would not accept the nomination. After some debate a vote upon nominees resulted in the election of Marshall O. Champlain, by a voted of 62 to 42 for O'Connor. Van R. Richmond was nominated for State Engineer; Geo. W. Chapman was nominated for Canal Commissioner. David B. McNeil for Inspector of State Prison.

The selection of the State Committee was then made, with Mr. Tilden as Chairman, after which the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Solicitor Slagle's Opinion on the Water Ordinance.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have just read the opinion of the City Solicitor in regard to the validity of the water ordinance, now depending in the Councils, and the war of those bodies in relation thereto.

As it is an important question, it may not be out of place to indulge in a remark or two upon some of the features of this opinion.

Mr. Slagle does not regard the case as one of the creation of a new *office*, in which case it is conceded that it could not be filled by members of the Councils. He takes it as a mere case of *agency*—differing therein from Mr. Burgwin, who holds it to be an *office*, and yet seriously proposes to fill it with Councilmen.

The difference, however, between an *office* and an *agency*, is just the difference between a *public function* and a *private* one. The usual definition of an office is one who exercises a public function, and it has never, I think, been claimed that such a place under a municipal corporation was anything else than an *office*. If authority is wanted upon this point, it may be found in a case decided as far back as 3, Sergeant Rawle's Reports, 149, where it is expressly said by the Supreme Court of this State that although there are certain employments of a local and temporary nature—such as *commissions* to lay out roads and canals, or other works of a public nature, and *corporation* functionaries, which have not been thought to be within the meaning of that provision of the Constitution which gives the appointing power to the Governor—"they are all properly comprehended by the word 'office,' because 'they perform a duty, or in otherwise, exercise an *office*.'" Unless therefore the meaning of the word has undergone an authoritative change since that time, or some adjudged case can be shown to warrant the distinction of the Solicitor, I fear the members of Councils will have to forego the much coveted luxury of the sunning the public *gratuitously*, as members of the Convention, and take another opinion upon their claims to *retain* a new office, and reserve the choice of any one incumbent to themselves.

Taking the case, however, to be one of *agency*, as he puts it, there is something to be said in regard to the power of the present Councils to perpetuate their own rule by electing a commission which shall hold for as many as four years.

While he concedes that the Councils cannot impose their own agents upon their successors, he is of the opinion that they may make contracts that does so, "because they do not attempt by contract or otherwise to restrict the control of any subsequent Councils, which may repeal the ordinance, or regulate the Commissioners."

The reason is a bad one, because they *do* in point of fact attempt by commissioning agents for one, two, three and four years, to restrict the subsequent Councils, whether they say so in terms or not.

Instead of treating an act which Councils not to be binding on their successors as a *usurpation*, and declaring it a *nullity* for the excess at least, according to the usual rule, he insists that it is good until repealed, although he admits the alternative that the agents may be *removed*. Would it not have been more logical to say that the act would be only valid when affirmed, instead of asserting that an excess of power is valid until it is *disaffirmed*—when the very principal, who was but an agent himself, has ceased to have any?

But the other reason—to wit: that the subsequent Councils may repeal the ordinance, is no better than the former. They may repeal any ordinance; perhaps, that does not involve a *contract*, but if their power to repeal is to depend upon the mere question whether it may be repealed by their successors, they may, of course, pass any ordinance they please, and it is binding so long as it is unrepealed, whether there was anything in the charter to authorize it or not.

And this leads me to the ultimate resource of taxation, as suggested in the opinion.

Assuming it to be lawful to create in this way a necessity for taxation, it is substantially conceded on all events that no contract can be made thereon until the money is *in the Treasury*, in which case it is follows, certain, as a practical question, that the point never would be completed, because the people are sure to stop it as soon as they are called upon for the money. If the law is so far complied with as to be, as to prohibit the borrowing of money, without the simultaneous imposition of a tax to meet the interest, it would be the best security that could possibly be devised to prevent extravagance and waste, and the consequent increase of the public burthens, as the people would then *feel* every cent they were *spending*, because the effects bore upon them from the distant future. The power of taxation is not, however, an argument to escape the responsibility of the existing law.

The writer makes these suggestions in order that the Councils may see what is to be said on *the other side*, because it is a settled point, as he thinks, that if they act upon the advice which has been given them the question will go up for settlement before the Courts, where only these differences can receive their final solution.

A TAX PAYER.

DUFF'S COLLEGE—Evening classes now open.

THE GRAY CASE.

TESTIMONY OF DR. COFFEY.

The Trustees Investigation.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.

Gray's Counsel Confident of an Acquittal.

Court re-assembled at nine o'clock Thursday morning, and was opened with prayer by Rev. N. G. Miller.

AN OFFER FROM THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. White here proposed to offer the minutes of the Board of Trustees held on February 3d and March 6th, 1871, in evidence. He offered it, first, to prove the action of the Board of Trustees of this church in reference to this matter. Second, to show for what purpose the committee of five was appointed. Third, to show what Mr. Gray said in reference to the Fourth avenue matter. Fourth, the action of the Trustees on the report of the committee Fifth, to show that he statements taken by the committee were never presented to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Hopkins said: We consider the offer incompetent, and the facts proposed to be proved immaterial and irrelevant, but waive objections.

Dr. Dempsey—As you are both agreed, I shall offer no objections. I can see no earthly connection, however, with this matter.

Mr. White here read the minutes of the meetings referred to, and a note for the same was made on the record.

MR. HOFFSTOT RECALLED.

Mr. Hopkins—Last night I asked you the question whether, after hearing all the statements of the witnesses before the Committee of Trustees, you did not concur in the report exonerating Mr. Gray from all immorality or immoral acts. How did you answer. A—I answered I did.

By Mr. White—I wish you to make any explanation you may desire to make in regard to the answer. A—I only wished to say that I was not asked for the report, but I did not intend by so voting to say that I exonerated Mr. Gray from all immorality, only from immoral acts, as I wished to be understood last night.

The cross-examining of the witness was then read and approved.

ANOTHER DEPOSITION OFFERED.

Mr. White—I offer the deposition of Mr. Wm. Frederick. In doing so I will read the letters between myself and Dr. Nesbitt, showing circumstances under which it was taken. [Letters read and filed.] I will just state that at the time I learned of Mr. Frederick going away, and when that letter was written, no time had been fixed by Dr. Dempsey for the investigation, and I had not time to communicate with him before the witness would leave the city. Mr. Frederick left shortly after, and the next day, and has not been back in the city, to my knowledge, since; and I never heard where he was until one day this week, when Mr. Toy told me he thought he was in New York State, but could not tell where.

By Mr. Hopkins—Q—Did you not notify Mr. Gray of the holding of this deposition? A—On the day before the deposition was taken I learned from Dr. Nesbitt that Mr. Gray was in Topeka, Kansas, and he stated the publication of his name would not appear in September, but do not remember of hearing him say that he (Gray) could not be there before that time. The deposition could not be taken before Esq. Hill, Notary Public; he is a member of the bar, and is employed in the courts. Mr. Gray was present when I read the deposition to him, but I will not be positive. Q.—You say that you have been and are a friend of Mr. Gray. During the year 1870, in the spring, did you not write a letter to Judge Goodrich, of Chicago, in which you denounced Mr. Gray as dishonorable for contemplating leaving Christ Church at that time? A.—I did write a letter to Judge Goodrich, but don't remember that I denounced Mr. Gray as being dishonorable, but did say I was wrong. I will give a copy of that letter in evidence, if it is wished.

Mr. Hopkins—I wish you would.

Witness—Here it is, you can read it if you choose. [Mr. Hopkins read the letter, and it is proper to state that it was highly complimentary in the general tone, and had reference particularly to the proposed severing of Mr. Gray's pastoral relations with Christ Church at that time. The writer spoke of him as "our mutual friend."]

Q.—About February, 1870, during the revival in this church, and in the presence of C. B. Shea, did you not say that you were disgusted with him (Mr. Gray) and the church, and would never enter the church again? A.—No, sir; I did not.

RE-DIRECT.

Q.—What did Mr. Hopkins say to the committee, if anything, about being liable to a prosecution for taking the testimony of the witnesses?

Mr. Hopkins—I object to the question; when I am placed on trial I shall be ready to answer. It is irrelevant, and will only involve the necessity of calling the other members of the committee; there has been too many side issues now.

At this point the Court took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Court re-assembled at two o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hickman.

The deposition of Wm. Frederick, offered by Mr. White at the morning session, was ruled as inadmissable.

DEPOSITION OF A LADY NOT NAMED.

Mr. White then offered the deposition of Miss ——, taken by Rev. J. A. Pearce, in presence of Rev. Dr. Holmes and Rev. Dr. Nesbitt. It is as follows:

Q.—Did Mr. March ever get the key of Rev. Mr. Gray's house from you? A.—The key was never called for by Mr. March, nor was it called for at any time by any person but Mr. J. H. Ecbert and Mr. C. B. Shea. Mr. Gray did not remain at the hotel when he was sent to me from the Union Hotel. Q.—Do you know of Mr. March remaining in Rev. Gray's house during the time Mr. Gray was absent? A.—I answered I was sent to me from the Union Hotel. Q.—Do you know of Mr. March remaining in Rev. Gray's house during the time Mr. Gray was absent? A.—I answered I do not know. Q.—He remained in the house one or two nights to my knowledge. Q.—Did Mr. March ever visit Gray's house from the Friday preceding the quarterly meetings in last January, at which Mr. Gray was not present, I mean by carrying parcels up and down stairs all day. I also noticed packing all through the house. Q.—Did you see Mr. March when he was packing? A.—I was.

By Dr. Dempsey—Mr. March was over see Mr. March in Mr. Gray's house while Mr. Gray was at home? A.—Once or twice in his study, when they seemed to be reading. I was not present.

By Dr. Nesbitt—Q.—Did you ever see Mr. March in Mr. Gray's house at any other time in the spring of 1870, I called to see Mr. Gray. I saw Mr. March who was sick, in his study with Mr. March, to whom Mr. Gray was reading. I was not present when they were studying, and it was at that time Mr. Gray told me March was Mr. Gray's German teacher.

By Dr. Holmes—Q.—Did Mr. Gray and Mr. March each a book? A.—No, sir; only Mr. March.

By Dr. Nesbitt—Q.—Does your sitting room look into the room occupied by Mr. Gray as a study, and did you see Mr. March there? A.—It does, Mr. Gray, I think, occupied it as a study. I was in the house at two or three times, from my room, seen Mr. Gray and Mr. March together there, as if they were studying.

At the close of the session in the morning, Dr. Coffey was on the stand. Mr. White having asked him the question noticed above, objection was made by Mr. Hopkins, and at this session it was withdrawn.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

Dr. Coffey said he had an explanation to make, referring to the statements in Mr. Gray's letter. I took some exceptions to the manner in which the services were concluded, and which I did not consider in good taste. Mr. Gray and I had talked about this matter before several times; he agreed with me that it was not in good taste, and spoke of it, and that it was Pershing's doings; I afterward heard that somebody had overheard this conversation; I then called upon Mr. Gray; he said he had not intended to convey such an impression in hardly think it was as late as September; it may have been earlier; I am not positive as to when it was not; don't know where the letters are; can't say whether they were burned up or not at the time of the fire; he said he had written a letter, but I got the letter, what he wanted with that date; I think he wrote me a letter that day.

WAS SOME TROUBLE IN THE CHURCH,

But am not certain whether impoverishment or from the letter I got the impression that it was because of the location of the church. I wanted the date; I think it was some time last winter that he first told me he was accused of having a woman in March's room that night. Q.—Was it when he received a telegram to come to Pittsburgh? A.—Something to that effect; I saw it in one of the city papers; A.—I never knew of him having received a telegram to that effect; was in Buffalo often; my family was in Ontario county; I cannot remember of having been there during January or February, 1870; I think I was there during the winter, but can't fix the date; I may have been there during those months, but I am not certain; I think I was there in March, but am not sure; having a woman in March's room, at my brother-in-law's, at Livonia, Ontario county, New York; I think it was in January, but I won't be positive; after I wrote to him the date of my visit to Pittsburgh; I looked at what I looked at my diary again; I may have shown it to Mr. Gray; I remember that I showed it to him or my brother in the mill one day; which one I can't say; upon reflection, I remember that Mr. Gray and I were alone when I showed it to him, having when he told me of the allegation against him, Mr. Gray said he showed my diary to Mr. Herbert in the mill, to show him how absurd it was.

Q.—What time in the day was it? A.—I think the month; remember of going in a sleigh, and coming back in a sleigh; as I recollect it was before Christmas; that was.

Q.—Was it as late as March? A.—No sir; our mill was shut down in March; was before that time; to the best of my recollection and belief now

IT WAS IN FEBRUARY.

Q.—Was it before or after daylight that you left Pittsburgh? A.—I think it was after day.

Q.—Was it before or after breakfast? A.—I was before I had breakfast.

Q.—Where did you get breakfast? A.—I did not take any at all.

Q.—At what hotel did you keep the transactions of every day? A.—I intended to; the most of the principal things that occurred.

Q.—Have you got from the depot to March's room? A.—We went about.

Q.—Where did you first see Mr. March that night? A.—He came up in that room while we were there. That was the first time I ever saw him.

Q.—Did you tell Mr. March you were coming? A.—I think not; I do not; we lit the gas after we went into the room.

Q.—Was the room locked? A.—Yes, sir; Mr. Gray unlocked it as we went in.

Q.—Did he lock it again after you went in? A.—I think not; he closed the door.

IN THAT ROOM.

Q.—How did you spend the time for four or five hours in that room? A.—I was talking most of the time.

Q.—Was there a bed in the room? A.—There was.

Q.—Did you lie down on it? A.—I sat down on the side of it in the daytime.

Q.—What other furniture was there in the room? A.—There were two chairs; I did not notice particularly about the furniture; I carpet on the floor. The bed was a cottage bedstead; it was ordinary width.

RE-DIRECT RESUMED.

Q.—Had you been drinking while on the way to Pittsburgh in May, 1870? A.—I had been drinking considerable. The reasons I left the carriage at the depot was because I changed my mind; I proposed to me I oughtn't to go to Mr. Gray's house in the condition I was.

By Mr. Miller, Q.—Did you know in what part of the city Mr. Gray lived? A.—I knew his address; I expected to find him at home.

By Rev. Mr. Leonard—Q.—Were you in the habit of becoming intoxicated previous to your visit to Pittsburgh in May, 1870? A.—I never broke off in three consecutive times; don't think I was ever under the influence of liquor in my life more than two or three times.

Q.—Had you drank any before you left Buffalo that day, 1870? A.—I had.

Q.—Do you remember how often? A.—Quite a good many times; I went down to the falls with a friend of mine but don't know how many times.

Q.—Did you have any liquor with you on your way to the depot? A.—I had a bottle filled at Buffalo.

Q.—How much? A.—Had a pint bottle filled at Buffalo. Did not drink it all myself; passed it around to the company.

Q.—At what time did you leave Buffalo? A.—About noon the day before; I did not reach Pittsburgh the same day.

Q.—Do you remember if you could walk without staggering when you reached the city? A.—I could walk then as straight as I can now. I never have been so that I couldn't walk straight.

Q.—How often did you drink during the night you were in Pittsburgh? A.—I don't recollect. I got a bottle of whisky in the Union depot.

Q.—What time did you get that? A.—That was after I had gone to bed, and parted with Mr. Gray; don't know how often I drank during the night; think I could walk straight in the morning.

By Dr. Holmes—Q.—Do you ever drink out of the bottle? A.—No sir, I got a drink at the saloon where we stopped. I got the bottle.

Court here adjourned.

Use Jenkins & Bros.' Roast Coffee.

All the grocers keep it. No poor Coffee used. Always gives satisfaction.

If the physician recommends the use of ale or porter, Pier, Dannals & Co. will supply it, and guarantee it unadulterated.

T. C. Jenkins & Bro.,

The well known flour and tea men, are handling groceries, tobaccos, cigars, cheese, fish, sugars, syrups, spices, roast coffees, &c., &c. They have the reputation of handling goods on small margins. This is one of the leading houses of our city.

Excellence and Economy

Are combined in the use of Century soap. It is adapted for use in either soft or hard, cold or warm water. Jesse H. Lippincott, wholesale agent. 71

Oh! but it was pitiful
To see a lobster city full,
No one to heed her sorrowful tale,
Every one busy about her,
No one willing to treat her
To a glass of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.
TOM HOOD.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Engine, nearly new, 8-inch Cylinder, 10-Inch Stroke, with or without Boiler; can be seen at J. & J. B. McCLURG'S Foundry, Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other House, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE STORY Brick House, No. 123 Second avenue, for sale with or without Furniture. Possession given at any time. Inquire of A. E. REBSAMEN, 123 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—TWO UNFURNISHED Rooms, with Boarding, at 101 Fourth avenue. Also, Room for one single Gentleman.

BOARDING—A PLEASANT SECOND Story Front Room, with Board, can be had at 188 Second avenue

BOARDING—SECOND STORY ROOM, with Board, can be had at 103 Fourth avenue. Also, Room for one single Gentleman.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, TWO COMmunicating second story Rooms, with Boarding. Inquire at 206 Penn street.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A WHOLESALE Establishment (Grocery preferred) by a Young Man who is a good Accountant, and is not afraid to work, and has had experience in a large business in the city for over six months. Address M. C., this office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. Apply to THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield st., MWF

WANTED—COATMAKERS—TWO OR three first-class Coatmakers wanted at Wheatland, Mercer county, Pa. Steady employment and good wages will be given. Address N. N. ALLEN, Wheatland, Mercer county, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—A COMMERCIAL Traveler of ten years experience "on the road," whose present employers are about to retire, will be open for engagement about the 20th inst. Correspondence solicited with any first-class manufacturing concern desirous of introducing their goods through New England and the Middle States. Address Trave'er, care Commercial office.

WANTED—NURSE—A PROTESTANT Reference required. Inquire of Mrs. JAS. H. WRIGHT, 340 Ridge avenue, Allegheny city.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG Man aged twenty, in a Store or Office in the city, as Salesman, Bill or Shipping Clerk. Good reference given. Present employers, Address W. P. S., this office.

WANTED—GIRL—A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework (family); must come recommended. Apply at 97 Roberts street, Eleventh ward.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Men waiting. Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN to call at ABEL'S Drug and Perfume Depot, No. 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO USE Abel's unexcelled and highly perfumed Prize Medal Vegetable Hair Oils. Sold by all Druggists.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice, or Insects, to know that ABEL'S Exterminator. Prepared and sold by ORAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—TO KNOW that ORAS. ABEL & CO., Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue, have constantly a full supply of the Finest Imported Perfumery and Toilet Waters in the city.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Boat Clerks, Boat Hands, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address from Workers' Labor Exchange, 101 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURGESS, Secretary.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—THIRTY-FIVE active, energetic Young Men to act as Traveling Agents for THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Horse, Wagon and Outfit furnished. Address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOST.

LOST—COW STRAYED FROM THE residence of M. McMARK, Cliff street, Sunday evening, a dark brindle Cow; has white horns and is about seven years old. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the subscriber, Cliff street, second house from Cassett.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HALL—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in third story, and Room in second story of the Tenth Ward Bank Building, corner Penn avenue and Seventeenth street. Apply at the Bank.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Pittsburgh Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Dry Goods and Grocery Business of thirty years standing, with Dwelling House, in the thriving town of Butler, Pa., and at the terminus of the Butler Branch Railroad. For further particulars address B. ROESSING, Butler, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

CITY DEPOSIT BANK AND TRUST CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PAST END—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock paid in, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after October 20th, at the Banking House, corner Penn and Frankstown avenues, East Liberty. E. A. MAGRUM, Cashier.
September 30, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 203 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 29, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after October 10th, 1871. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 5th to 10th, inclusive. WILLIAM M. KIER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 29, 1871.

NOTICES.

TRIPARTITE BRIDGE CO.—The Subscription Books to the Capital Stock of the Tripartite Bridge Company, at Pittsburgh, will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 78 Fourth avenue, on MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
DAVID ROBINSON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, September 25, 1871.

$12 TO $24 A DAY

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell a useful and popular family article. Every family needed it every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,

105 MARKET STREET,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

RIBBONS, SILKS,

AND

Millinery Goods.

And Manufactures of Ladies' and Misses'

HATS AND BONNETS.

Have on hand and offer for sale CHEAP, the Largest Stock of HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY, in this market. The Stock comprises all the Latest Styles and Novelties.

Particular attention paid to the MANUFACTURE AND TRIMMING OF LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS, and general satisfaction warranted.

The Chatter Box

FOR 1871,

NOW READY.

The New Volume of this most beautiful of ENGLISH PERIODICALS, equal in all respects to the preceding volumes.

☞ Copies Mailed on Receipt of the Price, $1 50.

S. A. CLARKE & CO.,

119 WOOD STREET,

SECOND DOOR BELOW FIFTH AVENUE.

IF YOU WANT A BARGAIN,

LOOK HERE:

An Elegant New House for Sale,

Near the Parks, Street Cars, &c., &c., built in modern style with all the modern improvements, two large Lots in select neighborhood. Apply to R. ROBINSON, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, at the close of Business, October 2, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 825,367 58
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation, at par		404,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$114,449 49	
Due from other National Banks	52,488 85	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,594 77	
		201,503 09
Real Estate	$ 43,386 97	
Office Fixtures	5,206 80	
		48,355 77
Expenses

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
T. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUINNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Our friends everywhere will place us under obligations once more by forwarding us election returns by telegraph on Tuesday night, and by letter when the telegraph cannot be used. We want Stanton's vote, with brief and safe estimates, particularly as to Legislature candidates. All such favors we will be glad to reciprocate in any manner it is in our power.

MR. GEORGE O. EVANS sends us a somewhat ponderous document designed to prove his innocence of the charge of embezzlement. The substance we have already printed; it is therefore unnecessary to go over the ground again. But it occurs to us, and it must occur to others, that if Mr. EVANS is really innocent, and is so able to prove himself innocent as he pretends, why does he resist with so much determination the process designed to bring him to Pennsylvania for the purpose of having the question judicially tested? When an accused person runs away the act is usually regarded as pretty conclusive proof that he is guilty.

THE action of the New York Republican Convention in planting the party squarely in favor of the Local Option Law is likely to exert an important influence in other States. License law discussions have in many places resulted in a tendency in this direction as the mode of treatment likely to insure the greatest good and most consistent with our popular form of government. There is nevertheless something to be said on the other side, for it is indisputable that in many places where restriction is most needed the greatest freedom would probably be granted. There can be no serious objection to giving the experiment a fair trial, as the Republicans of New York propose; and what is good for that State will not be bad for Pennsylvania.

THE speculative movement in breadstuffs for exportation is general and exciting in all the grain and exporting ports. Owing to short continental supplies, buyers on that account are in the market, and prices have advanced decidedly, with, however, an uncertain tendency. Waves of this description do not any more than those of the sea long maintain their highest point, yet after receding are frequently succeeded by others that reach even a higher point. So it may be as to wheat and corn, although there can be no certainty whether the next roller will fall short or go beyond that which inspired the latest speculation. The rise in prices is good for the grain-grower, good for the transportation companies, though possibly not so good for consumers with fixed incomes.

WE trust we shall not be under the necessity of reconsidering our frequently expressed opinion that the leaders of the third party movement are *unwitting* tools in the hands of the Democracy. Yet when to the suspicious fact of its unanimous support by Democratic journals (although not a Democrat will vote the ticket,) there is added the still worse fact that no later than last Sunday Mr. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and R. A. RAUCH, of the firm of McFARLAND, RAUCH and BLACK, had a long and confidential interview in Philadelphia, the temperance men of the State may be certain that it was not in their interest nor in the interest of the so-called Temperance candidates; and the inference is inevitable that a game is on foot, if indeed it has not already been concluded, to sell them out. But we do not believe that these carefully set springs will catch any woodcocks.

EXCEPT for their brevity the public speeches of President GRANT are not models of oratory. The brace of sentences which comprised his response to our people's address of welcome, delivered through the medium of their representative, Judge McCANDLESS, were, however, both compact and comprehensive, and show that the President fully understands the true needs of the country: which are, first, that cohesion shall be had between its various constituent parts, to the end that there may be a whole: and next, that the country thus built into oneness may also build itself up into full commercial and manufacturing power. "I hope," he said, "that the day is not far distant when our citizens will look upon the Executive as President of the whole country, and not as the representative of any party or section. I shall take the opportunity of visiting your workshops, which I recognize as the source of wealth, not only to the artizan and the city, but to the whole nation. *I hope the time will soon come when the wants of the whole country will be supplied by the products of home industry.*" Now let the free traders, and those who pander to partisan malignities, howl.

A CONTEMPORARY assumes that the "hateful income tax" will be swept away at the next session of Congress. We hope that there is sufficient ground for this confidence. A similar confidence has existed before only to be disappointed. It is possible, however, that as the President and nearly every member of the Cabinet have mingled quite extensively with the people, whereby any previous misconception of public sentiment must have been corrected, the support which the obnoxious law has received will be withdrawn, and the almost unanimous wish of the people gratified. Secretary BOUTWELL, whose tenacity of purpose is something remarkable and has the admiration of many who do not agree to his policy, has been the law's principal advocate, and but for his efforts it would have been extinguished last winter, if not before. As that officer has experience and wisdom, as well as regard for the popular will, about which he can no longer doubt, it is to be expected that he will cease his opposition to repeal, to which we have reason to believe General GRANT would have been glad to give his sanction long ago.

HERE are two things which every Republican in the State should remember: That if he should count a million the unit would still remain the basis of the whole; and that as no man can delegate to another the performance of the duty which properly belongs to himself, so none can neglect or avoid the performance of such duty without incurring moral blame. The canvass is now practically at its close, so far as the discussion of the issues at stake are concerned. The only remaining duty to be performed is to press home the vital necessity of polling the Republican vote with absolute thoroughness. Neither in the Legislature nor with the State ticket has Democracy any chance of success, except from the inertia of Republicans themselves. We have already shown how absence from the polls has affected elections in various States, and through their own criminal negligence, reversed the wishes of the people. We hope that Pennsylvania does not propose to add to the number of foolish Commonwealths who have "slumbered and slept" to the unexpected quenching of their lamps. Let no man rely upon his neighbor to trim his own wick, nor expect his fellow-man to be more faithful than himself. This is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people, and there is no such thing as proxy about it. There is not a man in the State on whose shoulders one man's share of the responsibility of its welfare does not rest. When the roll call of duty is sounded on Tuesday, let every Republican voter promptly answer "here!"

STOOPING TO CONQUER.

There is a play called "She Stoops to Conquer;" and although we do not suppose that the virtuous TWEED ever read it or saw it performed on the boards, he has nevertheless caught its spirit and purpose as thoroughly as though he had given it profound study from beginning to end. The exclusion from the New York State Democratic Convention of both the New York city delegations, is the virtual triumph of Tammany; in that it is the direct avoidance of the issue which must be directly met and mastered before the sceptre can be wrested from the hands of the Ring. "For the sake of the success of the ticket," said the Tammany delegation, "they waive their *right* to participate in the Convention, and pledge their support to their ticket;" a declaration which was received with "tremendous applause;" followed by the adoption of a resolution, which passed by ninety-nine yeas to four nays, excluding the Reform delegation, composed of the very best men of the party, upon the ground that it was not a "regular delegation," and omitting altogether the roll of New York city in the call of members or the deliberations of the Convention. The "regular delegation," you see, had "waived its rights," and of course an "irregular" body could not be permitted to usurp them. The men whose hands were foul with corruption, whose breath reeked with the fumes of rum-holes, and whose whole atmosphere was redolent of robbery, these men would magnanimously surrender the temporary exercise of their rights; on condition, let it be marked, that the doors of the Convention should be slammed in the faces of the upright citizens, the respectable fathers, husbands, property owners and tax-payers who had gone thither instructed to arraign to their teeth the authors of the manifold burdens and miseries under which the great city and State of New York stagger and moan. And these terms were accepted; but four men of all the Convention being reported to have leaped to their feet in protest or to have lifted their voices against the humiliation and shame. In view of this vital, interpreting fact, the resolutions subsequently passed by the Convention, denouncing "the fraud and corruption of New York city," is the baldest hypocrisy under the sun. How the fat carcass of TWEED must have shaken with contemptuous laughter as he read them, and surveyed his puppets at their work. Great is Democracy, and Tammany is still their prophet. To cure bacon you must first kill it: nor will any other process serve with Democracy.

WE are by no means addicted to the cry of wolf, nor do we without qualification believe in the doctrine of shouting with the biggest crowd. More than once the COMMERCIAL has had to stand alone because it could not conscientiously pronounce a given shibboleth, or consent to act as claquer to a clique. In DAVID CROCKETT's homely phrase, we prefer to be certain that we are right before going ahead. Hence we have made but scant reference to the Ku-Klux question; since the testimony on each side has been equally voluminous: the affidavits almost equally strong; while the witnesses have apparently seemed equally unimpeachable. When the charge, "I say you did," and the swift denial, "I say I didn't," tread on the heels of each other in so breathless a race for the mastery, all that an impartial observer can do is to possess his soul in patience, and await further and more convincing proofs. But it must be confessed that a very solid basis seems to exist in favor of the conclusion that these midnight gentry of the mask and cowl are operating upon a somewhat extensive scale: and that to be a Republican is still, in certain portions of some of the Southern States, considered the one sole unpardonable crime. The news which reaches us from Mississippi, for instance, respecting the outrages now being perpetrated in the northern portion of that State, is not at all calculated to put one in a mood to advocate the passage of an amnesty measure; and we call upon our Democratic contemporaries throughout the country to enter their instant veto against this bloody ruffianism of their political allies. Gentlemen, you have been very eloquent *regarding the oppressions and spoliations of the "carpet-baggers"*—is it not in order to vary a little the burden of your song? The Republican party has expressed itself with sufficient explicitness respecting these creatures; will you please attend to your own side of the house?

IT is now said that the country will have to depend on whatever Civil Service Reform it gets, first upon the President and next upon his subordinate heads of departments. Following upon and supplementing the decision of the Attorney General, it is now stated that the competitive system furnishes no true test of an applicant's capacity or integrity, and must therefore prove abortive. Under any system or circumstances much will of course have to be left to the chiefs of bureau and other managing officers; since it is evident that Congress cannot define how many persons shall be employed, the necessary number of these depending on and varying with the exigencies of the public service. But while the Civil Service Commission, which reassembles shortly, is bound to give due consideration to the suggestions of men of experience in Departmental affairs, it should nevertheless remember that their arguments are those of politicians already to some extent inoculated with the poison of the present vicious system. The testimony of the veteran Dr. MCCOSH points to conclusions totally antagonistic to those of these gentlemen; and we do not know any good reason why a competent competitive system should not supply the public service of this country with a corps of competent officials, as well as it has supplied England. One thing is certain: we need honest and capable servants, and some plan must be adopted which will furnish them.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us a communication complaining about a great many things, in fact, he has a host, of grievances, "too numerous to mention." We recognize the writer as a respectable citizen who would have a perfect right to complain if he were not himself a great sinner, and "chief among ten thousand" who like him have neglected nearly every duty devolving upon an elector. More than once has he met the appeal to take a hand with his neighbors in the preliminary steps looking to candidates and measures, with the haughty words: "I cannot consent to meddle in such matters." Well, he has got the penalty, and one-half his complaints are reasonable, and we hope that he will have the fortitude to bear up under it. Furthermore, we recognize the writer as one of the class of everlasting grumblers, who, when a serious attempt is made in the interest of reform, "cave in" and follow submissively those of whom they have complained longest and loudest. If he really does feel as keenly as he pretends, we are rather glad of it; and if it is consolation he wants, he will not get it by coming to us.

PROBABLY when General GRANT was making the tour of our manufactories yesterday, he felt as all sensible men feel when they undertake to make the "tour of Europe" in thirty days. He was not able to do more than visit a limited number of concerns. Having done so, and remembering that *the whole number, if placed in a continuous line, would extend a distance of thirty miles*, that in nearly every respect our factories, mills, shops and other establishments are excelled nowhere on the continent and some of them not equaled in the world, he will have a conception of the magnitude and importance of our industries, and be ready to concede the right of Pittsburgh to the title of the greatest manufacturing city in our country. As we said yesterday, it would take weeks to pass even rapidly, much less discriminately, through the Pittsburgh manufactories, and it may be said that not many of our citizens have a proper conception of their character or magnitude. Gen. GRANT had a deliberate purpose in making this visit; he desired to know more of our great works. At best he could not have done more than rapidly go over the briefest index to the total contents, and this, interesting and gratifying as no doubt it was to him, we hope will induce him to pay us other visits. He may always feel certain of a hearty welcome here. He goes away followed by the regrets of not a few whom we are sure he would be glad to meet that the brief time allowed and the circumstances of his visit did not permit them to make his acquaintance and afford him a more intimate knowledge of their hospitality.

ACCORDING to our cable dispatches of yesterday, the agitation of the question of home rule for Ireland, to which we some time ago made reference, continues to spread; and it seems likely that in the not distant future some sort of such concession to the spirit of nationality will be granted by the Imperial Government. Scotland and Wales have been absorbed, but Ireland has only been annexed. How much of this ingrained hostility to English rule may be attributable to bad Celtic blood, and how much is the result of narrow-minded English doctrinairism, it might be difficult to determine. Certain it is, however, that somehow or other Albion has found the way to Erin's hate, and has not struck a profitable vein in doing so. All other plans and remedies having been unsuccessfully tried, it is clear that, whatever may come of it, there is but one course left to conciliate and govern Ireland; and that is, to give her home legislative government; thereby enabling her to work out her own salvation, provided she does not impulsively rush in the other direction. This, however, is her own affair. Do you be just and fear not, Mr. BULL. Who would want a farm whose sole crop was Canada thistles, or a kingdom whose only revenue is curses?

THE arrangement whereby TWEED & Co. virtually triumphed in the New York Democratic Convention, is understood to have been the outcome of a conference between the "Boss" and SEYMOUR. Although no report is made of their interview, we venture to say that TWEED made a little speech, in substance this: "You fellows there in the Convention can execute the purpose of turning us out and letting in the other chaps, but do you think you will win by it? We have got fifty thousand votes at out back in the city. Do you think you can carry the State without them? And if you don't carry the State this fall, SEYMOUR, what sort of a figure will you cut in the Democratic National Convention? Seems to me the power of Tammany will be a little clearer than ever; and the Presidential Convention won't be such fools as to throw away New York, by giving us the cold shoulder. D'ye think it best to throw us out and let them other fellows in, SEYMOUR?" After that there was a better understanding between the courtly SEYMOUR and the practical TWEED. So it was managed that TWEED's programme should be adopted. And it was.

WHERE the enemy's forces are massed most heavily, there strengthen your own line. Let it be borne in mind that the Legislature is the real point of Democratic attack in the present State contest, and that a loss of four members of the House will give that party a majority in both branches of the Assembly. Every other movement made by the leaders is a feint, auxiliary to this main purpose. Therefore we say to our friends here and everywhere, support as one man the Republican Legislative ticket. Do not suffer yourselves to be deceived under any pretext or conxing. Remember last winter's record of the Democratic Senate, with its extravagance and corruption, and its practical defeat of Constitutional Reform, and ask yourselves whether you can afford to give that party control of the House also? Not only are we bound to hold every inch of our own ground, but we should also recover much of that which has by bad management been lost. There are a dozen Legislative districts in the State which we hope to see wrested from the Democracy. This can be done and it ought to be done. Throw away the word "impossible," and move in that spirit on the enemy's works.

New Departure of Councils.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In answer to the writer in a recent issue of the COMMERCIAL signing himself "Law," let me say that we have a charter; and we also have improved rules to govern our councils, which would suit some of the members much better than to have to obey the acts of Assembly. For instance, when a weighty question like the Water Commission comes up, it is well known that in the Common branch they have no members fit to explain it, as there are in the select. Are you not aware that the Common Council is elected from the Common stock of people, while the select is chosen from the upper circle—men of superior minds, and men of superior ability to argue and explain subjects upon which Councils are expected to act? So you can see that it is the proper sphere of every bright lights humor and information, and the duty of the Common Council to listen and vote as they are told. We expect a few to flare up at our new departure (that is, acting in joint session) but they will soon simmer down, and then the thing will work as smoothly as it does in the church from which the precedent was taken.

JAMES.

THAT, notwithstanding the laborious researches of historians, history still hides any number of queer secrets, is apparent from the scraps and morsels which are occasionally brought to light from the closets and pantries of a by-gone day. These we showed, a little while ago, that a clerk's careless blunder had for over seventy years made Vermont face the world with an undeserved blemish upon her name; and now comes Pollard, the historian, and tells us in a paper on America's obligations to France, to be published in the forthcoming number of the *Catholic World*, that just before that country—during the Revolution—threw its sword in our behalf, Virginia, which has hitherto been considered the very pink of cavalier nobility in the struggle, "had grown remiss in the war, and disposed to have recourse to unworthy expedients." Patrick Henry himself his seat in Congress, and Thomas Jefferson was threatening to vacate the Governor's chair, and Richard Henry Lee "was willing to surrender the liberties of Virginia to a dictator as the only resource of safety." Of Patrick Henry himself, he says that, incredible as the fact may seem to those who have read only eulogiuses upon him:

"He actually retreated at the last from the Declaration of Independence. . . . In a letter to John Adams, written five days after the Virginia Convention had adopted the famous resolution of the 15th May, 1776, for independence, he dwells upon the apprehension that France might be seduced to take sides against the colonies in order to profit from England to divide the territories of America between them. It was an unworthy supposition, but Mr. Henry, who had but little originality, and was a character-tic retailer of popular sentiments, was probably in this imputation upon France the echo of a thought, common at the time."

Another matter which has also escaped the notice of our historians Mr. Pollard brought to light. This is a resolution passed by Congress after the victory at Yorktown, that it would "cause to be erected at York, in Virginia, a marble column, adorned with emblems of the alliance between the United States and his Most Christian Majesty, and inscribed with a succinct narrative." The shaft has never been built, to be sure. But what an ordinary look of humanity and human frailty do these demi-gods wear when one gets close to them.

HAVING gleaned the fields of the whole world, Secretary Seward, as reported in our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday, has returned to his western homestead, bringing his sheaves with him. The history of his travels is very remarkable. At the age when most men are compelled by their failing powers to seek absolute repose and retirement, he set out on a journey hitherto considered capable of achievement only by men in their prime, and which, not many years ago, but few of the most vigorous and adventurous would have undertaken. In his trip around the world he has visited the interior Asiatic and cities of the most remote kingdoms; and although empowered with no mission, and invested with no representative character, has everywhere been received with honors and welcome which a monarch might have envied. These unusual expressions of respect and esteem were of course, to a considerable extent, based on the admiration which is personally felt for the great statesman who bore so distinguished and honorable a part in the history of the most momentous crisis through which the Western Republic has passed; but they are also to be considered as so many evidences of the hearty friendship and good will of the rulers and inhabitants of foreign countries toward the people of the United States, and are therefore doubly gratifying. Whether differences of opinion may exist as to the character and value of the venerable Secretary's public services, we are sure that the country men generally, without any respect to party, will rejoice at the prosperous completion of his travels, and bid heartily welcome home.

THE annual report of the British Registrar General for the year 1869, has just been published. Some of its figures are exceedingly suggestive, more particularly its emigration statistics. Notwithstanding the fact that England was in that year on every hand recovering from the commercial prostration of 1867-8, and that the prospects of the working class were improving in a similar manner, there was still a very large increase of emigrants, particularly those of English birth. More than a quarter of a million of souls left British ports in 1869, and of these 92,554 were English, showing, as compared with the previous year, an increase of one-third. Of the entire number, four-fifths were attracted to the United States, 33,000 to British North America, 14,000 to the Australian colonies, and a few thousand more to places undescribed. What will be the upshot of the industrial discontent which this increased emigration indicates it is not easy to foretel, but it seems certain that England cannot, by experience so serious and continuing domestic troubles, while Germany and France are recruiting their industries, and we are rapidly edifying and strengthening ours, without appreciable results.

AN American, writing from the South African diamond fields, says: The diamonds found here are pronounced the finest in the world in hardness and brilliancy. The camp is filled with diamond buyers for the London markets. The prices range from one to three pounds sterling per carat, in gold, for stones in the rough. A great many stones of fourteen to twenty carats have been found. The most of the large ones are of a yellowish hue, and do not bring as good price as the white garnets, and both are found in great quantities. Making a fair estimate, the chance one has of making a fortune is about one in one thousand. A few do tolerably well, and the balance of the thousand spend their money and time, get nothing, and leave in disgust. I hope the Americans will not get the diamond fever. If they do they will regret it.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The people of Connecticut are suffering at present from a sickness to which hitherto they have been almost utter strangers. For generations they have been exempt from that most uncomfortable malady, the fever and ague, which now has become almost epidemic throughout the State, shaking not only the inhabitants but their nearly universal belief that malarial disorders were impossible on their soil. The cause is found in the universally rainy summer, creating stagnant pools of water and making lowlying meadow a swamp where the fever may be bred.

A hygienic reformer proposes to stump New York city the coming winter with a lecture upon the numberless afflictions traceable to the use of carpets. He attributes lung diseases and maladies of the eyes to the impalpable particles arising from these luxurious floor-cloths, and maintains that floors set in "marqueterie" are both handsomer and more healthful than the best Brussels or Turkey fabrics.

One of the latest manifestations of American enterprise is exhibited in the invasion of Kamschatka by a party of Californians, who are now engaged in exploring that hyperborean region for gold. Quite a colony has been established near Cape Lopatka, and though the result of the enterprise has been kept very quiet, specimens of gold bearing quartz and gold dust sent to San Francisco prove that the precious metal exists there. The first detachment of miners left San Francisco last spring, and the colony has since been reinforced. It is said that gold was first discovered at the Cape by some fishermen, who found gold dust in the stomach of a codfish.

Late advices from the American expedition to the coast of Venezuela, to search for treasure supposed to have been lost by the sinking of the Spanish ship of war San Pedro de Alcantara, half a century ago, state that the wreck has been found in ten fathoms of water. All three decks are broken down, and with their guns lie in a confused mass in the lower hold, leaving the ship's sides still standing. Large quantities of copper fastenings, brass trimmings, and lead have been raised from the wreck; but the explorers on the 3d of September had not found the ingots of dollars and doubloons which form the objective point of their search, although they were sanguine of soon reaching them.

The movement among the leading Catholics of London for the closing of their cemeteries on the Sabbath has been announced, but the reason there for has not been stated. This we now learn, through London papers, is because of the open beer shops near the cemeteries, where visitors to the burial places become intoxicated, causing disturbances and riots. The authorities would not close the beer shops, and the only thing to be done was to close the cemeteries.

Captain McClellan, of the steamship Brittannia, who was drowned at sea on the 23d ult., was in the act of assisting a lady passenger to retain her equilibrium during a lurch of the vessel, when he was thrown to the leeward side and so fell overboard. Boats were lowered, but he disappeared beneath the surface before the men could reach him. A few months since McClellan was second officer of the steamer Europa, when the captain and first officer of that vessel were washed overboard from the wheelhouse, and directed during a passage to New York; and the duty devolved upon him to assume command. His faithful services on that occasion led to his promotion to the command of the steamer from the deck of which he met his sad fate.

The Oneida Indian Nation, with a view of remedying the lax administration of justice on their reservation—near Green Bay, Wisconsin—last week held a general council, and, after a solemn discussion, resolved to imitate the "white man's government" and take a "new departure." They had previously invested three dollars in a copy of the revised statutes, and one of the head men had fashioned a set of laws, and presented the new code all cut and dried. They adopted it, and then proceeded to the election of officers. Under this system they do away with their old tribal form of government, and abolish the distinction of "Chiefs" which formerly obtained among them.

Another successful trial of the pneumatic carbottled air locomotive was made in Chicago on Wednesday. The engine, charged with compressed air (twenty pounds to the square inch) made the distance of two miles, drawing a passenger car, in a trifle less than nine minutes. It is stated that the officers of the different horse railway companies are negotiating for the introduction of the new motor on their lines.

Until quite recently General Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, in Virginia, was supposed to be a failure, but now steamers and ships may safely pass through it and save a detour of seven miles. It is now being widened and otherwise improved so as to secure its benefits permanently.

A gentleman who has resided in the southern portion of Wisconsin since its first settlement gives it as his opinion that the ground has not been so dry at any season in twenty years as it is at the present time. Wells and springs and streams are drying up, and the work of plowing has been brought to a stand still. Unless there are copious rains before winter sets in, there must be great suffering for want of water, and the results of the drouth and hard freezing must be very disastrous to trees and shrubs. In the vicinity of Detroit, Michigan, the drouth is also stated to be unprecedented. Farmers are constantly met on the great thoroughfares with water casks in their wagons, taking home a supply of river water for domestic purposes and for the use of their stock.

PERSONAL.

Hon. W. H. Seward has just arrived at his home in New York after having made one of the most remarkable of journeys. More than a year ago, then nearly seventy years of age, and in full health, he set out to undertake it, simply as a private individual. The privilege of an interview with the Mikado, or Spiritual Emperor of Japan, never before accorded to a foreigner, was offered to the American statesman. He visited Pekin, and was there invited to an audience with the Emperor of China. The British Governor-General of India entertained him with magnificent Eastern hospitality. In Egypt, the Khedive showed him every attention possible, from the moment of his arrival to that of his departure from the country. He visited the Sultan, by whom he was treated warmly welcomed. Outside Jerusalem. And finally, before starting for home, he was entertained at Paris by M. Thiers, the President of the new Republic of France.

Whenever Burke found himself indisposed, he ordered a kettle of hot water to be kept boiling, of which he drank large quantities, sometimes as much as four or even five quarts in a morning, with, old mixture or infusion and as hot as he could bear. His manner was to pour about a pint at a time into a basin, and to take it with a spoon as if it had been soup. Warm water, he said, would relax and bathe, safe, but hot water was the finest stimulant and most powerful restorative in the world. He thought it a sovereign remedy for every complaint, and not only took it himself but prescribed it with the confidence of a Sangrado to every patient that came in his way.

Miss Kellogg has received a splendid offer to go to California for twenty-eight nights. Fifty thousand dollars and all expenses paid is the price, it is rumored, the season be completed to November 1st.

Rev. Charles Edwin Cheney is said to be not much over thirty-five years of age. He is of good height, solidly built, full-faced, with light mutton-chop whiskers, a sonorous voice, a pleasant face, and an energetic carriage. He is genial and easy of approach, and popular in the family circle; a fluent and at times eloquent speaker, abounding in metaphors, especially those relating to the ocean and ships. He is positive in his convictions and bold to speak them, with possibly a little desire for notoriety in his style new and advanced; but the independent character of the man is illustrated in his speech before the Episcopal Convention, some three years ago, when he said that if he was read out of the church for his heresy he would climb to the top of a mountain and proclaim, "I am the Episcopal Church."

Obituary.

General James Totten, an eminent officer of the regular army, died at Sedalia, Missouri, on Monday. A native of this State, he was appointed a cadet at West Point Academy in 1837, graduating in 1841. He at once entered the army and served on the western border until the breaking out of the rebellion. His first service of importance was the capture of the rebel camp Jackson, in Missouri. He became chief of artillery under General Lyon, and participated in all the actions under that chief. On the death of Lyon he was chief of artillery under Fremont and under Halleck. He became brigadier general of volunteers in 1862, and was brevetted Colonel in the regular army for services as chief of ordnance in the siege of Mobile Bay.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defense against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safe guard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, and bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth. They are prepared by unskilful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
Silks and Velvets,
Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.
Extra quality 25-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.
PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED Until October 10th for Ballasting Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. Bids will be received for Stone Ballast, Rolling Mill Cinder, or Furnace Cinder. Cinder to be clear of all soft materials. Information obtained at the Company's Office in reference to the Ballast. Bids addressed to J. M. MYERS, Chief Engineer.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:
WHISKIES.
317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do. Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do. Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.
COGNAC BRANDIES.
James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Dennis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.
ROCHELLE BRANDIES.
Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.
HOLLAND GINS.
Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.
RUMS.
Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).
Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
Ramsey's, (Scotch) Mehan's, (Irish).
PORT WINES.
Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Koester's.
SHERRIES.
Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Valette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.
MADEIRAS.
Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.
MALAGA.
Gomez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.
CLARETS.
St. Julieus, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.
CHAMPAGNES.
Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.
Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated
SWEET CATAWBA,
Warranted to keep, on Draught.
ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers.
GIVE US A CALL.
Littell & Mechling.

THE CHEAPEST
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House
IN THE CITY.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 and 55 Wood Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF
Boots, Shoes
AND
RUBBERS,
Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Lowest Cash Prices direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expense.
Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.
NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.
ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Country Merchants, when in the city, call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT. by buying here.
J. H. BORLAND,
53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

Sam'l. Gray & Sons,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTS' FINE
Furnishing Goods,
47 SIXTH STREET,
LATE ST. CLAIR, Pittsburgh.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?
WITH
Rats, Mice, Roaches.
If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying
Abel's Vermin Exterminator.
It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at
CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
AT $1 33
LADIES BALMORAL SKIRTS
EXTRA HEAVY, A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 10c, Ladies' Merino Hose.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Drawers.
At 37½c, Gent's Calico Shirts.
At 82. Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, a great bargain.
At $2 00 and $2 25 Sacque Woolen Shawls—full size.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SACQUES AND SCARFS.
Broche and Woolen Shawls.
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
COMFORTS.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens.
Shirts, Skirts, Underwear.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
Plumes, Hosiery, Gloves, Neck Ties.
Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
JUST OPENED
BY
HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
FANCY WOOLENS.
HOODS, CAPS,
NUBIAS, SHAWLS,
SCARFS,
MUFFS and TIPPETS, &c.,
OF BEST GERMANTOWN MAKES.
SHOULDER SHAWLS,
Ladies' Fancy Woolen Shawls
IN ALL THE DIFFERENT GRADES.
Printed and Embossed Felt Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts.
Ladies' Merino Underwear,
Gent's Wool and Merino Underwear,
Fancy and Plain Woolen Hosiery,
Ribbed Merino and Wool Hose,
Ladies' and Gent's Berlin and Cloth Gloves.
FULL LINES OF THE ABOVE JUST OPENED,
At Lowest Prices.
SOME EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
Ladies' Real Kid Gloves,
JUST RECEIVED.
Wholesale Only.
77 AND 79 Market St.
Grand Opening
OF
FALL GOODS.
Woolen Sacques, Hoods, Scarfs
NUBIAS, Etc.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
IN EVERY VARIETY.
New Silk Scarfs, Ribbons, etc
AT LOWEST FIGURES.
Soiled Woolen Goods,
50 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
NEW SILK, GINGHAM AND COTTON
UMBRELLAS.
An Immense Stock of Fall Goods Received at the Popular House of
Morganstern & Co's
78 and 80 Market Street.
PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have a speedy and immediate reason to consider the question of conversion, unless they wish to reserve them for their Five-Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing an average rate of 4 9-20 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS.

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, October 5, 1871.

The activity in local monetary affairs noticed in our previous report is well maintained, and the volume of business at our banks and discount houses is greatly augmented. The requirements for money come from the legitimate demands of trade, and represent the leading commercial, manufacturing and mercantile interests of our city. The condition of the banks here is fully adequate to any increased demand upon them for accommodations coming from regular customers.

—The subscriptions to the Tripartite Bridge stock have swelled to the respectable sum of about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The balance to be taken is some hundred and fifty thousand, which amount may be subscribed in the next few days. As a safe and profitable investment there is no doubt. Bridge stock as an investment is much more desirable than bonds. The latter run out at maturity—the former is perpetual, and therefore preferable as a fixed investment.

—The new bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company are now fairly placed on this market, and are destined to become as popular as were the 7-30 issue. The new bonds bear 7 per cent. and the coupons are payable April and October. They are free of tax, and are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The present selling price is 90 per cent. and accrued interest.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅝	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅝	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅝	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅝	114⅝	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅝	114⅝	114⅞
10-40s	113⅝	114⅛	114⅜
Golds	113⅝	114⅛	114⅜

—The New York *Herald* contains the following paragraphs in reference to the Wall street markets: The stock market was left to itself during pretty much the better part of the day and was alternately weak and strong with important changes in prices. The earlier tendency was to accept lower prices in connection with the steady activity of the money market, and for Lake Shore, Erie, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific quotations at one time some considerable falling off. The demoralized situation of the Illinois Central and St. Joseph stocks also formed a conspicuous and unfavorable feature in the market, and helped the depression at the period referred to. The common shares selling at 45 and 42 respectively, recovering subsequently to 56½, in sympathy with the firmer tone of the preferred stock, which maintained over the value of the guaranteed security as well as the 8 per cent. guaranteed security among the numerous preferred railway shares on the street. The closing tone of the stock market, by intimating that there had been enough to go around to-day, and designating a different set of buyers, created a better feeling in the afternoon, and when the further announcement was made that the Secretary of the Treasury would purchase $1,500,000 of the three per cent. certificates—however remote may be the benefit of the legal tenders which he will thus apply for Boston—prices rapidly advanced on a continued light amount of business, and the closing street market was about the best of the day. Strictly viewed the redemption of the three per cents is contraction; but just now, when the banks are so greedy of specie, the operation of the general influence of a lessened supply of currency is suspended because of the temporary advantages of an unchanged or favorable money market

THE VERY LATEST.

MORMONS IN COUNCIL.

Federal Officials Bitterly Denounced.

Violent Speech of Brigham Young, Jr.

Resistance to the Government Urged.

SALT LAKE, October 5.—The special conference of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, was held to-day in the new Tabernacle. About eight thousand persons were present, the three First Presidents, Brigham Young, George Smith and Daniel Wells, the twelve Apostles and the High Priests, and other church dignitaries, being on the platform.

Among the speakers were George Q. Cannon, who aspires to succeed Brigham, and Brigham Young, Jr. The remarks generally were bitterly denunciatory of the Federal officials. Cannon said he did not anticipate the Mormons would leave the Territory. They had broken no law, had not violated the Constitution, and the persecution inaugurated against them would only enhance the interest and accelerate the progress of the work of God. He rejoiced that the Devil was not yet dead, for they were not yet perfect, and his services could not yet be dispensed with.

Brigham Young, Jr., spoke most excitedly. He said the Mormons had settled this mountain region and they were entitled exclusively to its occupation and enjoyment. They asked no favors or assistance from any source. They defended all their enemies, the government of the United States included. The government officials now prosecuting them were tools of the devil. He prayed God to curse them all forever. Said he, with violent gesticulations, trust to God, keep your powder dry, and don't fail to have on hand a good supply of Exel ammunition. The latter remark was received with a universal amen and loud cheering and clapping of hands.

The regular semi-annual conference begins to-morrow, will last three days, and no address is expected from Brigham Young, Sr.

POLITICAL.

Columbus, O.

The Republican State Executive Committee close their speaking campaign on Saturday. General Noyes, Senator Sherman, Governor Hays, W. H. Clagett, and W. M. Bateman, speak in Cincinnati; Secretary Robeson and Jacob Mueller in Cleveland; General Garfield in Hiram; Prof. Monroe, in Brownhelm; Prof. Monroe and Robert McCabe in Perrysburg, Generals Sherwood and Leggett in Bowling Green; General Hall in Delaware; W. S. Ferry in Crestline; Hon. Martin Welker, and L. D. Woolworth, in Canal Fulton; General Grosvenor in Nashville; Col. Pond and Judge Marsh, in Windsor; Gen. Keifer in New Carlisle; Hon. J. Dunbar in Wellsville. The Democratic State Committee have two meetings announced for Saturday: George H. Pendleton and J. R. Cockerill, in Batavia, and Col. L. Baber in Columbus.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Maine mackeral fishermen report the season a total failure.

The Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have voted to include in their work the sending of missionaries to Christian nations.

The case of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, indicted for the poisoning of Gen. Ketchum and E. Vanness, was yesterday removed from the Criminal Court of Baltimore to the District Court of Ann Arundel county.

Doctors Stone, Holliday, Smith, Brockell, Bemis, Burns, Beard, Chapin, Crowcour and other prominent physicians of New Orleans publish a statement that no yellow fever exists in New Orleans, and that the city is and has been remarkably healthy throughout the summer.

The inclosure shutting from view the Tyler Davidson Fountain at Cincinnati was removed yesterday. The fountain will be unveiled to-day and the water immediately turned on.

The new building of the Eclectic Medical Institute, at Cincinnati, was formally opened yesterday.

H. Rhodes, James Wooden and Charles Wilkins were arrested at Cincinnati on Wednesday on suspicion of being the murderers of Henry Romar, whose body was found in the Ohio river at Rising Sun about four months ago. The prisoners are in the Covington, Kentucky, jail.

Colonel Cyrus Aldrich, a prominent citizen of Minneapolis, Minn., died in that city yesterday morning. The Colonel represented the Second Minnesota Congressional District in Congress from 1859 to 1863, and was formerly a prominent politician of Illinois, filling the position of Receiver of the Land Office at Dixon, Ill., during Fillmore's administration. Afterward was prominent in the politics of that State as a Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to John Wentworth, of Chicago, in 1862.

The wires are down between New Orleans and Texas, and no news of the election in the latter State has been received.

George W. Darrow, overseer on Tutt's farm near Buffalo, while riding home in a buggy, was murdered by some unknown person, who fired several shots from a revolver, apparently through the back curtain of the vehicle. The assassin was so close to his victim that the powder burned the curtain. Darrow was highly esteemed by all his acquaintances, and the cause of his murder is a mystery, as the money and valuables on his person were undisturbed.

The Victory oil refinery in Philadelphia was burned yesterday.

The official canvass of the votes of Nebraska for and against the new Constitution was completed at noon yesterday. The result is 641 majority against.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 5.—Cattle receipts 884, making 8,340 or 320 cars against 396 last week; market dull and unchanged; sales 280 Kentucky steers 1,290 to 1,500 lbs at $5 90@6 25; 625 Indiana 1,067 to 1,350 lbs at $5 90@6 25; 75 Ohio, 1,150 to 1,332 lbs at $4 50@5 25; 35 Texas 1,150 lbs at $5 85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 5,240; market dull and heavy, with limited demand; prices unchanged; sales 1,241 Canada lambs 69 to 81 lbs at $5 90; 1,966 Canada lambs 70 to 78 lbs at $5 00@5 25; Michigan 80 to 85 lbs at $4 37½@4 62½. Hogs—Receipts 3,262; market dull and declined 75c; sales 1,271 at $4 12½@4 50 for common to good.

STATE POLITICS.

By Associated Press.]

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., October 5.—The friends of Henry Souther, an independent candidate for Judiciary, held a large meeting last night, which was broken up by a mob, charged to be in the interest of Thomas H. Walker, a rival candidate for the same office. Part of the mob then went to the residence of Hon. W. F. Hughes, one of the speakers.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.—Yesterday afternoon five policemen were brought before and held in $2,000 bail each, to answer the charges of misdemeanor in inciting a breach of the peace, assault and battery and *rioting*. It was alleged that they had threatened the lives of canvassers, and stolen the books of registry of voters.

General Jesse Merrill, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, is the Republican nominee for State Senator in the district composed of Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk.

The Germantown *Telegraph* favors Hon. G. Dawson Coleman for Governor.

The Greensburg *Herald* has obtained positive proof that the Democrats are "colonizing" extensively in Westmoreland county. On Friday last a large number of strangers arrived at Greensburg on the evening train from this city, and were taken charge of by prominent Democrats. On Saturday another large crowd came, and they remained about the town. Some of these men admitted that they were to be paid two dollars per day and boarded, and were to do no work for the party.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* says: After the withdrawal of Mr. Duffy, as the Republican candidate in the Sixth Legislative District, the convention nominated Mr. Charles A. Porter, against whose character we know nothing. Since then the Democratic candidate, Mr. Henry B Coxe, has also withdrawn, and the convention on re-assembling last evening, decided to make no nomination, but to support the nominee of the Reform party. This nominee is Mr. Joseph T. Thomas, Esq., formerly a most useful, intelligent and upright member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Thomas has always been an active an unflinching Republican who respects his record as a public servant. As the district is a Republican one, it is satisfaction to know that only a Republican can be chosen at the coming election. If the whole regular ticket had men on it like Mr. Thomas, there would be a sweeping victory, and we should have a first-class delegation from Philadelphia at Harrisburg.

CITY MATTERS.

Freight Train Wrecked.

Yesterday afternoon an eastward bound freight train on the Pan Handle Railroad jumped the track a short distance this side of Mansfield, in consequence of a rail having been removed and the proper notification not having been given the engineer. The locomotive and cars were considerably wrecked and the track obstructed so as to prevent the passage of trains east or west.

Alleged Larceny of Pipe.

Yesterday morning John Burgher was arrested and taken before Alderman Humbert to answer a charge of larceny preferred by C. D. Love, as the agent of T. G. Hoskinson. It is charged that the defendant entered the house of Mr. Hoskinson, at No. 6 North Canal street, Allegheny, and took therefrom all the lead pipe there was in the house, amounting in value to some forty-five dollars, and disposed of it to a Jew. In default of $500 bail the defendant was committed to jail for a further hearing.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Following is an abstract of the income collected in the Twenty-second district during September:

Spirits	$ 17,884 86
Tobacco	31,379 14
Fermented liquors	16,945 34
Banks	4,979 00
Gas	7,198 75
Income	31,476 81
Taxes not otherwise herein provided for	438 51
Penalties, &c	568 95
Total	$100,752 19

A Couple of Accidents.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Peter Hausbrow, a painter, while at work on a platform in front of the second story of the building on Fifth avenue, fell to the ground, a distance of about fifteen feet. He was taken to Mercy Hospital, where it was found that he was seriously bruised.

Henry Kennedy, an employee of Clark & Co.'s had the great toe of his left foot severely injured yesterday by accidentally letting a bar of iron fall on it while he was loading a wagon. It is feared that amputation will prove necessary. Dr. Donnelly attended to both cases.

Not a Correction.

Several persons, on reading our report of the reception given by the President at the Monongahela House on Wednesday evening, thought that we desired them to infer that T. W. Davis, Esq., was performing other than the duties allotted him. This was not the case. Mr. Davis was a member of the Committee to introduce our citizens to the President, and right well he did it. We did take exception, and right well he did it, to "others" who, unsolicited and unasked, endeavored to perform the part delegated to that gentleman, and then, in a degree, interfered with Mr. Davis's arrangements.

Insanity

Mayor Brush yesterday made out the required papers for the committal of John Kirkpatrick, to Dixmont Hospital. The young man is sent there at the solicitation of his friends who are hopeful that his mind will be entirely restored in the institution.

Michael Reardon, another insane man, who labors under the hallucination that the Czar of Russia is in town seeking to destroy his life, and who was committed five days since to allow Mr. Fortune, Overseer of the Poor, to arrange for his committal to Dixmont Hospital, was released yesterday and will be taken to the institution named to-day.

The Baltimore Excursion.

The date of the arrival at Baltimore of the Pittsburgh representatives, by the Connellsville Railroad, was stated as the 10th, in the article clipped from a Baltimore paper and published yesterday. It should have been the seventeenth. The excursionists will leave on the morning of Tuesday a week, and reach Baltimore the same evening, meeting the Council and citizens of Wheeling at Cumberland. The invitations to the Councilmen were issued yesterday and the list of merchants and other representatives is in course of preparation. A great care being taken that every important branch of our trade and industries shall be fully represented. It is expected the excursion party will number fully five thousand.

THE PRESIDENT YESTERDAY.

He Visits the Manufactories—A Drive About Allegheny—At the Soldiers' Monument—Reception at the City Hall—The President's Departure.

Yesterday morning, according to programme, the Committee of Manufacturers called at the Monongahela House and took President Grant in charge. The President and party occupied but three carriages. First the iron and glass manufactories on the South Side were inspected, and then on return to the city the party proceeded to some of the principal manufacturing establishments between Penn street and the Allegheny river. A pleasing incident, while passing up Penn street, was the fact that the children of the Ninth ward public schools were all out upon the pavement, and neatly arranged in groups; they saluted His Excellency as he passed by. Returning to the city, the President was taken to the hotel again, where, after a short stop, he was taken in charge by Mayor Callow, of Allegheny for a tour of that city.

The party proceeded from the Monongahela House to Allegheny City, where they arrived at half past three o'clock. A procession was formed on Federal street, near the bridge, in the following order: Detachment of Police, A. P. Callow Brass Band, Heath Zouave Drum Corps, Company A, Heath Zouaves, four carriages containing the President, the Mayor Callow, city officials, and manufacturers. The procession then moved up Federal street to the South Park, and proceeded along the streets surrounding the parks. In the West Park was the entire Fire Department, and also the children attending the Second Ward schools, numbering twelve hundred, who greeted the President with loud cheers. From this park the procession moved up Monument Hill, where the President was shown the Soldiers' Monument, and also had a splendid view of the two cities. The party then proceeded to the City Building, when they entered the Mayor's private parlor, where the reception took place.

Col. Given then delivered the address of welcome as follows: Gen. U. S. Grant, President of the United States, it affords me great pleasure to have the distinguished honor of extending to you the most hearty hospitality of the city of Allegheny. We recognize in you our fellow soldier and fellow citizen, and our wisest Executive in time of peace. Hoping that your efforts to restore that fraternity of feeling of canvassers, and stolen the books of registry of voters.

The President replied as follows: It affords me great pleasure to witness the honors conferred upon me in this reception. I hope that I shall ever, in the administration of the affairs of the government, receive the approval of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, which shall ever be my effort. I tender to you my sincere thanks for this reception.

After these exercises, the parties in the room availed themselves of the opportunity of shaking hands with the President, which was continued about five minutes. The President was then escorted to his carriage, and the party proceeded to the Monongahela House. The President was most cordially received in Allegheny, the streets along which the procession moved being lined with crowds of people, who greeted the stranger with prolonged cheers.

A hasty supper at the Monongahela House, and His Excellency and suite were escorted to the Union Depot, where they entered a special car provided for them, and shortly after six the train was pulled out from the depot, as the President, on the rear platform, lifted his hat in farewell to the crowd assembled in Allegheny, the streets along which the procession moved being lined with crowds of people, who greeted the stranger with prolonged cheers.

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MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Report of Business Done and Receipts for September.

Mr. J. S. Patterson, Mayor's Clerk, furnishes our reporter with the following exhibit of the business transacted and the fines, etc., collected at the Mayor's office during the month of September:

NUMBER OF CASES.

Disorderly conduct	201
Drunkenness	441
Vagrancy	34
Informations	59
Total	735
Discharged cases	91

RECEIPTS.

Fines and forfeitures	$1,212 25
Jail receipts	250 00
Night police	235 00
Dramatic licenses	150 00
Pawn and switch licenses	250 00
Total	$2,097 25

Compared with the report for August, the account shows a falling off of over $800, but the month of September is always light. Every other month but this shows an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year, and the receipts for this—the last year of the administration—will be nearer $30,000 than $24,000, as estimated by the Finance Committee.

Death of Mr. John C. Dunn.

Mr. John C. Dunn, at one time a prominent politician and editor in this city, died yesterday morning at four o'clock at his residence on 51st street, after a brief illness. He was a saddler by trade, but when quite a young man exhibited a taste for politics, and contributed occasional articles to the press. About the year '36, he was engaged as a writing editor on the *Chronicle*, then owned by Messrs. Whitney, Dumars & Wright. They sold to Messrs. Porter & Dunn, who in turn were succeeded by Messrs. Barr & McDonald, Mr. Dunn continuing as editor. At a later day, when Mr. Barr purchased the *Post*, Mr. Dunn was employed by him, and he became known as a terse and vigorous (though not a polished) writer. He was a staunch Democrat, and from 1852 to 1856 was a clerk in the postoffice under Pierce's administration. In 1857 he was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan. Subsequent to his term of office, he was again employed on the *Post*, and some three years ago spent a few months on the *Dispatch* as an editor. Since then he had not done much, if any, newspaper work, and seemed to have lost all interest in public affairs. He had a taste for theatrical performances, was well versed in the affairs of the stage, and was regarded as one of the best Shakspeare scholars and critics in the city. He was a man of warm impulses, but was reserved in manner, and hence was not popular. He made but few friends, but with these he sustained the closest relations, and maintained their full confidence and regard. He leaves no family, never having married.

Convent Life Unveiled.

Library Hall, on Penn street, was filled to overflowing last night on the occasion of the lecture of Miss Edith O'Gorman, the Escaped Nun, on "Life in a Convent." It can with truth be said that long before the hour announced for the appearance of the lecturer the spacious hall was filled, every available inch of space being occupied. It is estimated to knowing ones that there were at least two thousand seven hundred persons in the hall, while over a thousand were turned away to await the presentation of another opportunity to hear the lecturer. The thrilling narrative of what Miss O'Gorman saw and heard and experienced during the six years she was a nun, frequently received applause. She is sprightly, of modest and prepossessing appearance, and interested her audience to such an extent as to hold them throughout the entire lecture which occupied an hour and a half.

Mr. Phillips, her agent, in introducing her stated that at the earnest solicitation of the many unable to gain admission, Miss O'Gorman would lecture again next Tuesday evening at the same place, subject; "The Romish Priesthood; their power over the People and the Results thereof." The sale of reserved seats will commence at Library Hall on Saturday morning. At the close of the lecture, the books of Mrs. O'Gorman, containing a sketch of her life, were brought upon the stage and were being sold when our reporter left the building, just as fast as change could be made.

List of U. S. Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending October 3, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 119,442—Revolving refrigerator: Cyrus Avery, Erie.

No. 119,453—Refrigerator; Henry Davis and Rinaldo Alden, Erie

No. 119,462—Saw-set; David Jones, Allegheny.

No. 119,600—Bed-bottom; Samuel Gissinger, Pittsburgh.

No. 119,684—Paper washer; Edmund F. Hanna, Pittsburgh.

No. 119,625—Wagon-brake; Henry Sager, Penn Station.

The Presidential Departure.

Last evening at about six o'clock, President Grant left for the National Capital. He was attended to the depot by a large number of gentlemen who were remarkable for the very fine clothing which they wore. It soon became whispered about that the gentlemen in question all purchased their suits at a famous emporium on Sixth street, which subsequent inquiry proved to be that of the great Tobias, of the "Big 13," on the avenue named. A glance over the new fall stock at this establishment will convince any one that it comprises everything new, good or fashionable in the clothing line. Mr. Tobias has just returned from the East, and having purchased his present immense stock for cash is prepared to offer such indgements to his patrons as must insure him a brisk trade. Mr. Tobias asks the people to call at 13 Sixth street, (late St. Clair), look at his new goods, and he feels assured that he can give all satisfaction.

Tripartite Bridge Company.

Subscriptions to the stock of the Tripartite Bridge Company are still pouring in. Already stock to the amount of $175,000 has been taken. Our capitalists should remember that this is a home security of the first order. Some of the most judicious and careful investors in the city have taken hold of the stock freely, but the project is a great one, and there should be no tardiness in rallying to the support of those who have generously taken in hand a matter so vital to the interests of the city and county. Property holders in the lower wards, whose real estate has had the *dry rot* for ten years past should see in the success of this enterprise their only salvation. Books for subscription open to-day and Saturday at the banking house of Robinson Brothers, Fourth avenue.

Colonel George F. Morgan Pardoned.

Colonel George F. Morgan has been pardoned by the President. It will be remembered that Mr. Morgan was sentenced on the 26th of August, in the United States Court, to an imprisonment of six months in the county jail and to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, for a violation of the internal revenue laws, in failing to pay a tax of some sixty dollars which had been assessed against him for the carrying on of the business of a liquor dealer. Mr. Morgan plead guilty to the charge, but contended that he had been paid a few days after it was due. The law nevertheless had been violated and the Court had nothing to do but to pronounce the minimum penalty. The many friends of Mr. Morgan will be glad to hear of his liberation.

Alleged Wanton Abuse.

Yesterday afternoon, a well known gentleman doing business on Fourth avenue, visited the Mayor's office and related the following facts: As he came to the thoroughfare to his office, a few moments before, he observed the driver of car No. 8, of the Central Passenger Railway, kicking a boy about ten years of age, who was then lying on the pavement in front of his (the gentleman's) office. He at once interfered and stopped the abuse, and the boy, observing his assailant in charge of the horse car, got up and departed as quickly as possible, almost frightened to death. The gentleman referred to then turned around to get the name of the boy, but he was out of sight. The driver said the boy had been riding on the car contrary to orders, and that the abuse was merited. The lad's parents will doubtless make information against him.

Republican Mass Meeting.

Last evening the Republicans of Allegheny City held another mass meeting at the corner of Madison avenue and First street, Fifth ward. There was a very large attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The following officers were elected: President, Peter Bolster; Vice Presidents, Col. Gerst, Casper Ganz, John Heyl, Philip Lang, William Dadd, Fred. Lang, Frederick Goppert and Wm. Wettach; Secretaries, reporters of the press.

Stirring addresses were delivered by H. Meier, of the *Freiheits Freund*, Col. Schluembach and David Stanton, the former two speaking in the German language and the latter in English. The addresses were well received, the speakers being frequently interrupted by applause.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—For Miss Lucy Rushton's benefit this evening the exciting play of "Red Hands" will be performed. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon. The attendance last night was good.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Edwin Adams has his farewell benefit to-night, when "Ours" will be performed. It has been the greatest success of the season. "Ours" at the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

VARIETIES.—The pugilistic celebrities stay but two nights more. Be certain to see them before they go. Matinee to-morrow.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, October 5.—Present—Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Reed, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

James Evans, Esq., of Allegheny, on motion of James I. Kuhn, Esq., was duly qualified and admitted to practice in this court.

McIlroy vs. Johns. C. P., argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error, and A. Blakely contra.

King, et al vs. Rodgers, C. P., Argued by Hampton for plaintiff in error, and by Bruce contra.

March vs. Citizens Insurance Company D. C. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and by Woods contra.

Owners of steamboat Urlida vs. Stein; C. P. argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and by C. S. Fetterman contra.

Patton's exs. vs. Hassinger; C. P. argued by Woods for plaintiff in error, and by Lazear contra.

Wilson vs. Duff, D. C. Argued by Purviance for plaintiff in error, and by Duff contra.

School District of Hampton Township vs. Kelly, C. P. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error, and by A. W. Watson, contra.

Sumner vs. Stewart. C. P. Argued by Woods for plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until Friday morning.

Criminal Court, Judge Sterrett.

Court met at the usual hour, and resumed the trial of the case of Jane Jackson, charged with unlawfully committing with her father, George B. Jackson, the infamous crime of incest. The jury, a youngster also, Mary A. Jackson. The father had been convicted on a similar charge a few days before, and remanded to jail for sentence. The testimony was the same as that against her father, and she was convicted, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

John Burk plead *nolle contendere* to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Officer Kelly, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY OF CHILDREN FOR CRIME.

Charles White, a lad aged about ten years, was tried for the larceny of a gold watch and chain, valued at $125, the property of Mrs. Julia Berrie, of Allegheny City. The watch was taken in June last from the bed chamber of the lady's house, during an excitement consequent upon a fire which had occurred in the neighborhood, and while goods were being carried out of the house. The mother of defendant stated that he found the watch lying on the floor, that Allegheny that he simply picked it up and placed it upon a table, and that he had forgotten him, however, testified that he took off the ball upon which it had been hanging, and laid it on the table. There was no positive evidence that the accused carried the watch away, but it was never recovered, and there was a legal presumption that he had taken it. The question as to the liability of children for crime, was raised on the trial, and Judge Sterrett, in charging the jury, laid down the law as follows: In the case of a child under the age of seven years the law presumes him incapable of committing a crime. After the age of *fourteen* he is presumed to be responsible for his acts as fully as an adult. When between the ages of seven and fourteen, a guilty knowledge that he was doing wrong must be proven by the evidence, and cannot be presumed from the mere commission of the act. The fact of guilty knowledge may often be proved by the circumstances of the case, such as concealing himself, or the property taken, denial of the act, or falsehood when charged with a consciousness that he was doing wrong. The jury, after a short absence returned a verdict of not guilty.

Joseph Karta and Christian Koenig were tried for assault and battery on Thomas Thomas. The parties reside in Lawrenceville, and had had a fight and a difficulty on the street, during which, it is alleged, the defendants choked and beat the prosecutor. Jury out.

Conrad Kohler, of the First ward, was convicted of illegal liquor selling, at the recent municipal election. William Stevenson plead guilty to misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding David Jefferson. Sentence deferred.

In the case of G. W. Reese, charged with false pretenses on oath of Jones Brothers, the last indictment was quashed on motion of defendant's counsel.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Charlotte Davis,	Wm. Wray et al.,
Jacob Fraw,	John Anderson,
Anthony Snyder,	John Dixon,
David Burcher, et al,	Charles Kerch,
Paris W. Hice,	Andrew Reiter,
David Jefferson,	Thomas Graham,
Wm. Stevenson,	Joseph Weiss,
Chas. Bauerheim,	Frederick Schweider,
Annie McVay,	C. C. Kellar,
Frank Small,	Burns French et al.,
Joseph Whalen et al.,	A. W. Masrula,
Terrence Coyle,	

Verona Borough Nominations.

The following ticket for borough officers of Verona borough has been nominated:

Burgess—W. A. Tomlinson. Council—Caleb Lee, Sr., W. A. Bright, John Damm, J. J. Lawrence, A. T. Rowand, C. C. Stewart, Isaac Hunting, B. F. Reynolds. School Directors—J. B. D. Meeds, three years: A. H. Rowand, Jr., three years; M. F. Bright, two years; Richard Jones, two years; John A. Frazier, one year: E. V. Williams, one year. Justice of the Peace—R. F. Weddell. Assessor—Geo. Lee. Judge of Election—Samuel H. Hackenbrod. Inspectors of Elections—R. F. Reynolds, R. F. Weddell. Return Inspectors—John A. Strain, M. Sloan.

Mr. Tomlinson, the present Burgess, having expressed a disinclination to stand in the way of the aspirations of others, was nominated by acclamation without regard to party, to accept the position the ensuing term.

This gratifying evidence of the estimation in which his services were held overcome the Captain's scruples and he gratefully assented to the wishes of his constituency.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

FRANK SMALL, the burglar is on the list for trial to-day in the Criminal Court.

THE Courts have been doing quite a lively business, for several days past, in the naturalization of citizens.

GEORGE CANFIELD unlawfully retains possession of a skiff, worth $12, the property of John Whalen, and Alderman McMasters has issued a warrant.

JAMES ROUTH was held to bail by Alderman McMasters yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Washington.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS yesterday held William Watson to bail in the sum of $2,000 to answer a charge of seduction preferred by Miss Maggie Coyle of Brownstown.

MRS. HANNAH GORMLEY told Alderman McMasters yesterday that her daughter Ellen, aged fifteen years, was in that place. She is supposed to be in this city. The three men who committed the assault have been arrested and are in custody, and the woman is desired to appear against them on their trial.

MRS. ELLEN CAMERON made information before Alderman McMasters yesterday charging Patrick Lynch and Bella Couch with keeping a house of ill-repute. The house in question was rented by a fellow named Captain Erwin, who has agreed to pay $8 per annum for it. When the owner discovered the use being made of the house, she lodged the information as stated. Lynch, or Captain Erwin, has been out of the Work House but a short time. Warrants were issued, but yesterday when the officers visited the house it was empty. The inmates had gone no one knew whither.

CONRAD HOLLAND, of Sharpsburg, against whom an action for $3,000 damages, for striking and breaking the arm of a neighbor, Mrs. England, has been commenced, has, it is stated, disappeared from his home, leaving a wife and one child. Holland, it appears, secretly disposed of his property before leaving, but an effort is being made to prevent the alleged purchaser from taking possession of it. Yesterday the store was closed by Mr. Salm, of Dunbar & Salm, who sued on a debt of over $300, claimed to be justly due from Holland to them. Some time must elapse before the matter can be adjusted.

A GREAT many persons still call at the office of August Ammon, Esq., Justice of the Peace in East Birmingham, expecting to find him there. They certainly ought to know by this time that the Squire has received the appointment of General Agent of the Merchant's and Manufacturer's Insurance Company, office No. 54 Wood street, where he may be found during business hours. The Squire is perfectly at home in his new position, having been connected with the Company in other capacities for several years, and the Directors should congratulate themselves on having made such an excellent selection.

THE schedule time of the express trains on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad between Pittsburgh and McKeesport, is thirty-five minutes, and instances occur the trains make that time. The time for accommodation trains to the same point is one hour and five minutes, no Wall's accommodation, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which travels the same distance, and the accommodation trains on the Fort Wayne and Pan-not one of the roads mentioned have as many stations, considering the distance between this and McKeesport, as the Connellsville.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. F

MILLINERY GOODS.

We desire to call the attention of the public to the advertisement in another column of R. H. Palmer, 165 Market street. This popular establishment has one of the largest stocks of silks, ribbons and millinery goods generally ever brought to this market, which are being sold at low prices. Particular attention is given to the making and trimming of ladies' and misses' hats and bonnets, and as none but the very best milliners are employed, all work is warranted to give general satisfaction. Call and examine the large stock.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The attention of the legal profession is called to the large assortment of standard legal works (including many recent volumes) just received at Jas. R. Dodge's Law Book House, No. 99 Fifth avenue, five doors above Smithfield. Brewster's reports, vol. 2; Brewster's Election Cases; Hill on Fixtures, revised ed.; Dwarris on Statutes, Herman on Estoppel, Bainbridge on Mines, &c.

GOOD RESIDENCE IN ALLEGHENY.

Remember the sale on next Monday of the large residence, corner of Ridge avenue and Walker street, Lot 50 by 216. House of 14 rooms. Advertisement od fourth page, by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

RIDGE AVENUE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

The large house and lot, on corner of Ridge avenue and Walker street, will be sold positively on Monday next, at two o'clock. See advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The late Louis Thiel's property on Troy Hill, this afternoon at two o'clock, and the large residence corner of Ridge avenue and Walker street, on Monday next Monday at two o'clock, A. Leggate, auctioneer.

ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of Abel's Vermin Exterminator. I consider it the best that I have ever used. David Lowery, editor *American Manufacturers Review.*

WEST NEWTON, October 2, 1871.

Messrs. Chas. Abel & Co., 172 Wylie avenue.

GENTS—I am entirely sold out of your Rat, Mice and Roach Exterminator. *It reaches better satisfaction than any ever sold here*, you will please send me immediately by express two dozen. Yours, H. F. Hasson.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

Are used in all first-class hotels, restaurants, and on the tables of private families, and are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all other brands. Ask your grocer for them, and if necessary call at the factory of S. S. Marvin & Co., Nos. 91 and 93 Liberty street. MWF

JAMES CONNOR'S

Celebrated Hurl Brooms on exhibition and for sale at the fair.

WM. FLEMING & CO.

The Great Hat and Fur Emporium at No. 139 Wood Street—Goods from 15 to 20 Per Cent. Cheaper Than Any Other House.

Mr. William Fleming, of the great Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium at 139 Wood street, has had a more than ordinary experience and business connection with the fur trade than any other dealer west of the mountains, and is consequently a much better judge of furs than most of the dealers. He has also been enabled to purchase a better class of goods for less money than any other dealer, and by experience. His patrons always reap the benefit of his knowledge and experience. To this may be attributed the fact that every purchaser of goods in his line can be purchased from fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper at his store than any other in the city. The stock of ladies' furs now on hand at this mammoth establishment is one of the largest, most varied and finest ever offered in this market, and embraces all the styles and varieties, from the finest and most attractive mink sable down through the different grades to the imitation, so much like the genuine that none but experts can distinguish the difference. Full sets of furs are purchased at this house at prices ranging from five to one hundred dollars. The whole of this immense stock is to be sold at retail, and in the course of a few months, be a public market house erected in the immediate vicinity, this trade will be greatly increased, and the property in question greatly enhanced in value. Capitalists and others should not let slip through their fingers what there is undoubtedly a speculation in the property. The property will be sold by Harry B. Smithson, the popular auctioneer.

Mourning Goods,

Big stock cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

The Great Slaughter.

The greatest slaughter of valuable goods on record is that now being made at the great modern Wonder store at No. 139 Fifth avenue. If you have a curiosity to see the valuable chromos worth from $25 to $30 sold for the small sum of one dollar, yet strange as it may seem, is nevertheless true. And there are a hundreds, we might say a thousand other articles worth just as much and valuable, which are sacrificed the same way. It is worth a visit to No. 60 to see the business is done, and the splendid gift enterprise chromos and other goods would well repay any one for visiting the place.

Dress Goods and Suitings at

McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Choice Wines and Liquors.

R. H. Lubbers, wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic wines and liquors, has on hand, at No. 18 Wood street, a large stock of the best brands for sale cheap.

Dress Goods and Suitings at

McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Dress Goods and Suitings at

McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Country Merchants

Will find a fine assortment of China, glass and queensware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Dress Goods and Suitings at

McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Fine China

And queensware, wholesale and retail, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Dress Goods and Suitings at

McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Time to Start

Hyacynth bulbs—a great collection at Elliott's, 114 Market street.

Mourning Goods,

Big stock cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

Beautiful Glassware

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Mourning Goods,

Big stock cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

James Connor's

Celebrated Hurl Brooms on exhibition and for sale at the rink.

Shawls and Scarfs

At McKee Murphy & Co.'s.

After Sea Bathing

Use Burnett's Kalliston to relieve the disagreeable action of salt water.

Shawls and Scarfs

At McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Fine Bouquets

At Elliott's, 114 Market street.

Shawls and Scarfs

At McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Washington Irving,

A great sufferer from asthma, found relief in Whitcomb's Remedy.

Shawls and Scarfs

At McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Fine Wreaths of Flowers

For funerals at Elliott's, No. 114 Market street.

Shawls and Scarfs

At McKee, Murphy & Co.'s.

Pearl Handled Knives,

And other fine table cutlery, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Mourning Goods,

Big stock cheap, at McKee, Murphy & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

DIED.

KAUFMAN—HARRY E., second son of Casper and Martha Ann Kaufman, at Claremont, Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock and ten minutes.

Funeral will take place from the residence of Thomas Geyer, No. 36 Locust street, Third Ward, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DUNN—On Thursday, October 5th, at 4 o'clock A. M., JOHN C. DUNN.

Funeral from his late residence, Sixth avenue, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. Services at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,

ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron

CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. C. Bailey & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND WOOD CASE

Hydrants and Street Washers

These are sold at the same price as the ordinary Hydrant, and are superior articles. Their construction allows all repairs to be made without digging up thus saving trouble and expense. Call and examine at

No. 6 NINTH ST.

Feathers and Beeswax,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD,

262 LIBERTY STREET.

THE FAMILY PAPER.

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